Oregon FIRE FIGHTER

ASTORIA 1870-1950

(See Page 12)

NOVEMBER, 1950

Astoria
Astoria
Astoria

McGraw Signal Service Station
Radio Repair - 1004 Exchange St.
Astoria Ph. 1835 - Seaside Ph. 67-R-5

HOME BAKING CO.
1309 Franklin Avenue
Phone 1045

HANSEN'S CAFE & TAVERN
A Good Place to Eat
1355 Franklin - Phone 820

JOHNSON MOTOR COMPANY
Studebaker
16th and Exchange - Phone 1465

HAUER'S CYCLERY
Sales and Service
225 10th St. - Phone 2223

LARSON ELECTRIC
Electrical Contractors
590 Exchange St. - Phone 1491

ASTORIA FLORIST
John Erickson, Prop.
15th and Exchange - Phone 492

EKSTROM'S . . Jewelers
We Remember Your Efforts in 1922
Phone 391

SERVICE CLEANERS & DYERS
"We Clean Everything"
706 Commercial - Phone 410

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
Free Parking
639 Commercial - Phone 367

THE "RECREATION"
KILDALL NEWS CO.
Magazine Subscriptions

UTZINGER'S BOOK STORE
Stationery and Office Supplies
495 Commercial - Phone 800

KARLIE'S CAFE
246 Taylor

ALADDIN ELECTRIC
211 West Bond Street

WEST END CLEANERS
Helen Wyman Harris, Owner
236 Taylor Ave., Uniontown

WEST-BOND MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Etc.
Phones 596 and 597

CITY IRON WORKS
General Machinery, Blacksmith, Etc.
145 W. Bond - Phone 1283

COLUMBIA BAKING CO.
Breads, Pastries and Cakes
62 Columbia Ave.

JOHN ANDERSON & SON
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal
232 Taylor Ave. - Phone 426

NIEMI SERVICE STATION
Texaco Products
295 Taylor Ave. - Phone 1830

Astoria Co-Operative Association
Gas - Groceries - Oil
240 Taylor Ave.

Astoria Astoria Astoria

Art Needlecraft & Baby Shoppe
Adelaine and Nellie Sather
594 Commercial - Phone 1693V

AL CROHN—Workingmen's Store
"Everything for Men"
457 Bond St. - Phone 2247

BURKE'S MEN'S STORE
Astoria's Leading Clothier
509 Commercial St. - Phone 103

ALM'S TEXACO SERVICE
Gas, Oils, Lubrication, Tires, Batteries
9th and Bond

BOB HAWKINS MOTORS, Inc.
DeSoto - Plymouth
360 Bond St. - Phone 2106

FIESTA CLUB
Ellsworth Thiel

BAY-VIEW COTTAGES
783 Taylor Avenue

OWL DRUG STORE
Paulsen & Berg
Phones 272-273

Astoria Office Appliance Co.
Office Equipment - Sales and Service
561 Duane St. - Phone 440

First National Bank of Portland
Astoria Branch—All Day Banking
10:00 to 5:00, Monday thru Saturday

BUTCHER'S . . DRUGS
Formerly Astoria Drug Co.
Corner 14th and Commercial Sts.

SIDDALL HOTEL
Good Beds
Reasonable Prices

ERICKSON FLORAL CO., INC.
Cut Flowers - Seeds - Plants
Phone 1047

The Oregon Fire Fighter

November, 1950 Vol. III, No. 8

Endorsed by the Oregon State Fire Fighters' Association

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Compulsory Arbitration

At the time of this writing, the lower paid employees of the City of Portland seemed to have pursued the subject matter of an immediate wage adjustment to a very unsuccessful conclusion. The city council of Portland has finally adopted the wage survey which was submitted by the Public Administration Service last April, with those amendments for the higher paid classifications that grant very substantial increases to these favored groups. This present council, smarting under the refusal of the electorate to increase their salaries, have steadfastly refused to attempt to finance, from this budget or by new revenue, the admittedly justified salary adjustment now, for Portland's low paid city workers. Having no well financed lobbyists, forbidden to use political pressure and having no right to strike, the city employees of Portland are an ignored group when it comes to receiving consideration from this council. This problem is not new or unique with this present council, but the problem is brought into high relief by the adamant stand of this council in view of the current living costs and the ability of the council to finance the adjustments if it so desired. There must be found a method or a way to force recognition of this important problem, upon this council or any other public authorities that are supposed to maintain fair employment conditions for the public with its employees.

An interesting way is pointed out in a recent address by Professor Murray Seasongood of the University of Cincinnati and former mayor of that city, when he addressed the Third International Congress of Comparative Law in London, on the subject of, "The Right of Public Employees To Strike." After very emphatically making the point that public employees have no legal right to strike, Professor Seasongood said,

"Public workers not infrequently have legitimate grievances that should be presented in their behalf and adjusted. . . .

The best thought of officials and labor leaders alike should, therefore be concentrated on devising suitable methods of adjusting controversies between public authorities and their employees, but always on the basis that the public employee must give up an assertion of right to strike in attempted enforcement of their demands."

Examining the professor's remarks, one is led to the conclusion that our plight in this wage controversy could well be settled by a fair minded, fact finding body whose recommendations would be final and binding on public employer, (city council) and the public employee alike. In other words, employees of private industry have their boards of arbitration whose findings and recommendations are backed by the law and the courts, why not the same treatment for the problems of the public employees?

There could well be a state law providing for recognition of bargaining agents for public employees, establishing fact finding and arbitration boards to treat problems between public employee and employer and providing the legal "teeth," to make the decisions of such state founded bodies final and binding on the parties of the controversy.

Is this idea, new or revolutionary? We think not. At the recently concluded convention of the International Association of Fire Fighters at Milwaukee, Wis., four resolutions from widely scattered sections of the country directed the International officers to attempt federal legislation along this line of reasoning. Our northern neighbor, Canada, has long extended this privilege to its fire fighters and other public employees, by providing by provincial law, boards of arbitration for public employees. Similar laws are in effect in certain localities of Colorado and Texas.

We believe that this type of legislation would not only be of immense benefit to the public employees in Oregon, but also to the public authorities who must act, or should act for the public in dealing with the problems of employment with the public workers.

A strong, impartial arbitration board for public employment would be a distinct asset to good government in Oregon and Portland.

STAFF CHANGES

Another step forward was realized on Dec. 1, 1950 when we divorced ourselves from outside help on our staff. The present policy permits no one to operate in the name of the Oregon Fire Fighter who is not a bonafide fire fighter in the State of Oregon. *(See page 6.)*

ESTHER'S 25th YEAR CELEBRATED AT OFFICE

On Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1950, that most charming lady, proven friend of all firemen, and darn good scout, Esther Haworth, finished twenty-five years of faithful service with the P.F.D.

The entire department gladly reached into their jeans and produced the wherewithall for a beauty of a wristwatch in commemoration. The Hamilton watch, selected by the other three lady employees of the Fire Department, who adroitly sounded Esther out, is a small square watch set in a solid yellow gold frame and attached to a solid gold square-link chain strap, that is in itself a thing of beauty. The watch was presented at a party at the office, 101 City Hall, by Chief Grenfell. A large cake and gallons of coffee were served at this shindig. Only fly in the ointment was that Chief Grenfell had been requested to engage Esther elsewhere while preparations were being made. The Chief obligingly took her down to view progress on the new Fire Station, but once there he let his enthusiasm for the new building overcome his sense of timing and everyone but the Marines were called out to get them back to the office while everything was hot. Esther was taken by surprise and modestly embarrassed, but one happy gal. The inscription on the back of the watch—"To Esther Haworth from P.F.D. for 25 years service"—is just a reminder to her of the esteem in which we hold her.

To the department, Esther sends this message:—

It is difficult to use just words to express the deep appreciation I feel for the fine sentiment expressed by the members of the department in remembering my 25 years of service.

The simplest, shortest, words must be the best—"Thanks, fellows."

Ether Haworth.

CIVIL SERVICE WINS IN ALBANY

At the recent general election, the citizens of Albany voted in an approved civil service law for its fire and police departments. The measure carried by a very handsome majority of nearly two to one. Before the enactment of this charter amendment, Albany city employees suffered in common with many others in the state, of having civil service under the old toothless state statute, that authorized by a vote of the people of any city to mandate its council to provide civil service for its employees. This law resulted in the establishment of civil service regulations in name only, or none at all.

The members of the Albany Fire Department are very grateful to the voters for establishing this very valuable working condition and promise to safeguard its provisions from abuse and continue to serve faithfully the city that has remembered them. The new law was modeled after the civil service law of Eugene and Salem. It provides that those appointed at least six months will retain their positions as held prior to election, and those appointed after that time must take an examination. Civil service examinations are required for entrance and promotion in the civil service of Albany. The new law establishes a three man civil service board to be appointed by the mayor, subject to council approval.

Other highlights of the recent election were the recent changes in the city council and the very narrow sustaining of the city manager form of government for the city of Albany. The city manager form of government was only sustained by 63 vote majority out of 3627 votes cast on the question. Some citizens of Albany attribute the approval of this form of government to the confusion of the ballot title. To approve the city manager government a citizen must have voted no and to disapprove he must have voted yes.

Some of the highly critical members of the city council that had shown the members of the fire department a bad time during the recent controversy with the city manager, were retired at the recent election. The new city council is made up of Dr. Lyle Bain, Mayor, Charles Childs, Basil Ryals, Harold Fisher, Frank Dooley, M. L. DeWitt, and Dan B. Roth, councilmen. Some say that the new council may not renew the contract of the incumbent city manager.

PORTLAND'S PULSE

Appointments:

Robert A. Beil, Dist. 2, Nov. 8, 1950.
James J. Murtha, Dist. 2, Nov. 6, 1950.
Roy K. Nelson, Dist. 1, Nov. 1, 1950.
Kenneth A. Miller, Dist. 2, Oct. 1, 1950.
Dale Walker, Dist. 1, Oct. 10, 1950.
Hugh DuPont, Dist. 2, Oct. 1, 1950.
Royal C. Gunn, Dist. 1, Oct. 1, 1950.
Harold J. Hansen, Dist. 3, Oct. 1, 1950.
John L. Heying, Dist. 4, Oct. 1, 1950.
Jacob Hoffart, Dist. 3, Oct. 1, 1950.
John C. Jewell, Dist. 1, Oct. 1, 1950.
Joseph E. Manser, Dist. 1, Oct. 1, 1950.
Warren Messick, Dist. 3, Oct. 2, 1950.

Promotions:

Lane. S. Monson, Dist. 4, Oct. 18, 1950, Jr. Captain.
Kenneth Puttkamer, Dist. 3, Nov. 1, 1950, Jr. Captain.

Resignation:

Jack D. Culbertson, Dist. 2, Nov. 2, 1950.

Retired on Pension:

James Brooks, Fire Prev., Nov. 30, 1950.
E. E. Nicholson, Dis. 4, Oc. 15, 1950.
Henry Gerwig, Dis. 4, Oc. 22, 1950.

1951

Oregon State Fire Fighter's

Convention

Will Be Held In

Portland

'43's Activities

By P. C. Leineweber

THE November meetings of Local 43, were some of the best attended meetings in recent months and a very lively session was enjoyed at both meetings. Robert's rules of order were indiscriminately bent but none were broken due to the watchful eye of our leading parliamentarian.

The second session on November 16th was highlighted by the appearance of Sheriff Terry Schrunk, newly elected sheriff of Multnomah County and past president of Local 43. The issues discussed were many and varied.

Again the call shift question was brought to the floor for clarification. It was finally moved that the chief's office be asked for a letter of clarification, so that the policy on call shifts be administered uniformly throughout the fire department. President Leineweber and Financial Secretary Butts called on the Chief and secured the promise that the matter would be clarified to the Battalion Chiefs immediately. The temporary policy on call shifts now stands that call shifts will be paid for at the regular rates of pay for the member, when he works in his classification and that such call shifts, when available, will be in those positions that are not receiving pay from the payroll funds.

The recent promotional examinations came in for a very lengthy discussion and as usual there was more contrary opinions than favorable opinions. The final actions at these meetings were for the chair to select a committee to meet with the Board Examiner and relay to him the principle objections to the type of examination, with the basis that future examinations will be broader in scope and more fully test the firefighting knowledge of the candidates on the information that is commonly available to them. The president has inquired for such a meeting but has been informed that Examiner Culhane is now enjoying a much needed and timely vacation and will return to the job Dec. 4th.

The "piece de resistance" of the meetings was the recommendations of the Board of Trustees on the employment of a full time bookkeeper. Again the contrary opinions were the loudest but it seemed that opinion was equally divided. No vote was taken on the subject, merely discussion, with the Board of Trustees making their final recommendations at the December meeting. If the final recommendations call for a by-law change the entire matter will be subject to a referendum vote of the membership. It well behooves all interested members to attend this meeting to help decide this important policy of the Local.

In as much as the meetings preceded Thanksgiving by a week, it was voted to award turkeys in lieu of the ordinary door prizes. Those that will eat turkey for sure as the result of their presence at these meetings are Joe Ginter of Engine 11, Carl Mulder of Engine 17, Walt Stickney of the F.M.O. and Herb Barrett of Engine 22. Stickney caused a minor riot when he seriously wished to return the prize so that one, "more worthy" sez he, could win the prize. After much clubbing and twisting of arms, Walt lost and had to take the prize. Poor feller!

John Wanner of Engine 29 is really the guy that deserves sympathy, whatever kept him away from the meetings, costs twice as much now.

Maybe Pension Board Can Explain This—Maybe Not

Members of the Fire Department that attended the last regular meeting of Local 43 were astounded to hear Brother James A. Scott, member of the Fire and Police Pension Board, report that the Board had adopted a new policy on paying for service connected hospital and medical expenses, arising from service connected disabilities. The essence of Brother Scott's report was that the Board will try and determine if a claimant for medical expenses has private insurance to cover his medical expenses and if he happens to have, the board will attempt to discharge its obligations under the charter to pay such expenses by having the private insurance company pay for them, if they are legally bound to do so by the terms of the private contract.

Fire fighters attending the meeting objected very strongly to the reported policy and authorized the president to look into the matter and report back to the next meeting.

The general tenor of the objections was that a fire fighter's contract with a private insurance company for a health and accident or hospital expenses was a contract between that fire fighter and the insurance company and paid for out of his private resources and was not maintained to discharge the obligation of the city or the pension board towards those fire fighters injured in the line of duty or suffering occupational disabilities. The committee appointed to investigate this new policy was quite surprised to learn that this policy was not based on any legal interpretation from the city attorney's office and it was unanimously adopted by the board. It is hoped that the Board will reconsider its action or base it on competent legal advice.

Since the writing of this article Jim Scott has stated that upon more mature consideration he is firmly convinced that a much modified policy should be adopted by the board.—Mg. Ed.

ACHESON PREDICTED

A lot of people are out to get Secretary of State Dean Acheson's scalp. Why?

Because they say Acheson is responsible for the failure of the United States to beat back the North Korean attack within a matter of days.

The anti-Acheson line goes like this:

On last January 12 Acheson discussed this country's policy toward Asia in an address before the National Press Club in Washington. The Acheson detractors point to this statement from his talk:

"America's defense perimeter in the Pacific runs along the Aleutians to Japan and then goes to the Ryukyus and down to the Philippines."

See! shout the boys who want to see Acheson's head roll. That blankety-blank wanted us to abandon Korea. That statement of his gave North Korea the green light.

But the group fighting Acheson carefully ignored another statement in the same speech:

"So far as the military security of other areas in the Pacific is concerned, it must be clear that no person can guarantee these areas against military attack.

"Should such an attack occur, the initial reliance must be on the people attacked to resist it, and then upon the commitments of the entire civilized world under the charter of the United Nations, which has so far not proved a weak reed to lean on by any people who are determined to protect their independence against outside aggression.

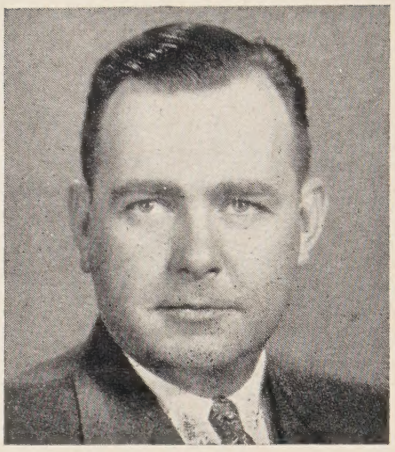
So you see that Acheson really hit the nail right on the head. When it became obvious after the Communist attack in Korea June 24 that the South Koreans would need help, the United States and other countries sent in their aid under the flag of the United Nations.

Neal Stanford, a Washington correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, commented on August 15:

"Actually what he (Acheson) said in January about how aggression in Korea might be met bears a startling resemblance to what occurred there in June. In fact, his forecast six months before the event of how a Korean crisis would unfold must be put down as one of his best bits of crystal-ball gazing.

"The trouble is that while he anticipated what would happen in case of a Korean attack, both the Soviet Union and the American people ignored that part of his speech completely."

PEERY



WE *want you to meet PARKER PEERY of the Boring, Oregon volunteer fire department, whom we have just appointed to our staff. Parker will help us with the business end of our publication and we hope to materially improve our position by taking advantage of his experience with various publications. The advent of his appointment to our staff and other changes that have been made now bring us to a status where we are 100% firefighter staffed. No more outsiders.*

The following advertisement appeared in various papers some years ago:

"Bulldog for sale will eat anything, very fond of children."

"Wanted, a boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

"Widow in comfortable circumstances wishes to marry two sons."

"Animal sale now on; don't go elsewhere to be cheated; come here."

"A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going abroad in a strong, iron frame."

"Wanted, an airy bedroom for a gentleman 22 feet long and 11 feet wide."

"A carload of bricks came in for a walk through the park."

'Hypocrisy'

". . . the Hoover case against a system of government handouts is based on the comfortable theory that government aid to business is wise and virtuous, while government aid to the nonbusiness groups is vicious, and leads to collectivism. It is based, in other words, on the most abominable hypocrisy."—Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. of Harvard in the magazine *The Reporter*.

COMMUNICATION LINES

In his latest book, "The Proper Study of Mankind," Stuart Chase tells of a significant discussion he had with the physicist, Richard C. Tolman of the United Nations Atomic Commission. Professor Tolman told Chase it was his opinion that "the Russians would have accepted the Lilienthal-Acheson plan for international control of atomic energy if they had been confident that it was made in good faith. The plan was so generous that the Kremlin was sure it must conceal a joker."

This is by no means an isolated example of the failure of proper communication lines, although if true it is probably the most tragic one. Many disputes between labor and management, many strikes and lockouts, many grievances and interunion squabbles are caused by a similar inability to communicate one's views or to understand the other fellow's point of view. Lack of membership participation, failure to progress either in gaining new members or securing benefits should constantly cause us to ponder the question of whether or not our lines of communications are what they should be.

For instance, do we advertise our meetings properly? Have we chosen a time, place, and date for our meeting to suit the convenience of our members? Have we prepared a program and agenda which will attract the interests of the members? Do they feel it is important to come to meetings? Do we encourage and give opportunity to members to express opinions? Are the committees functioning on paper only or do we take care to give them a definite job to do? Does our approach to new members hit home? Do we sell our accomplishments? Does our approach to management hit home? What are our lines of communication to the labor movement? Have we established channels of communication to other city groups?

The list could be continued almost indefinitely. It all adds up to one important conclusion: We cannot stand still. We must continually evaluate and appraise our work and efforts until we have adjusted our program and strategy so as to accomplish our goal of 100 per cent membership and 100 per cent participation. Success, 100 per cent, will then not be long in coming.

Around the State

by Leo Butts

WELL, the election is over and let's take stock of the results throughout the state. . . . In Albany, the smoldering effects of an unhealthy City Manager-Fire Department relationship had its reaction at the polls with results gratifying to any organization in the position of the Albany firefighters. The story, carried elsewhere in this issue, tells very clearly what organization, a just cause, the proper publicity, and friendly affiliations can accomplish. Congratulations are certainly in order for each and every firefighter there for his determination to see his cause through. Also sincere thanks are due their many friends for their participation in helping see that a just cause triumphs. Our organization is especially grateful to Charles Childs (congratulations on your election to the Council, a deserved recognition of your loyal civic service), "Shorty" Risdon of the Culinary Alliance, and many other active participants in the election cause. Acknowledgment is also due our good friend in Albany and popular Councilwoman, Katherine Bain, for stepping aside as Councilwoman to allow her equally popular brother to run for Mayor, whom we know has the fortitude and integrity to see a good and necessary job through. By electing a friendly and fair Council and Mayor, and providing for Civil Service for the firefighters, Albany voters have demonstrated their confidence and gratitude to a loyal and deserving Fire Department.

In La Grande, Ray Snyder reports that by a narrow margin of only 482 votes, the city failed to pass a special levy to provide for coverage of all city employees under the State Retirement Act. With such a close vote, and with no organized opposition apparent throughout the campaign, it should be the responsibility of the City Council to provide for the funds for this necessary program from their general fund levy.

A lot of new faces appear on the legislative horizon for the next session of the legislature—a good many of our friends were elected and several of our enemies were defeated. Prospects look good for a successful legislative program for the coming year. Copies of the changes in the State Retirement Act, proposed by our convention in Salem last summer, are now available and will soon be in the hands of all affiliated locals. It's your responsibility then to inform your legislators of the necessity for these changes, and have them committed before the legislature meets in January. Robert Pyle of Grants Pass has already requested a copy—we hope for a new local there in the near future. They need us and we need them—likewise a good many more cities in Oregon.

Here's a short short story—our new local from Multnomah Fire District No. 3, organized just a few months ago, is now about to be absorbed into the Portland Fire Department. Indications at this writing are that all employees will be absorbed with comparable ranks and pay and with the recognition of leave of absence for their one member on military leave. A nice addition to the City of Portland, and a valuable asset gained. Lucky Portland, Welcome Multnomah.

A definite legislative boom is appearing on the horizon for the Firefighters in the forming of a joint legislative committee of all organized State, County and Municipal employees of all crafts. At a meeting held in Portland November 17 of these employees such a need was emphasized and enthusiasm was generated for a meeting to be held for that specific purpose on November 30th.

Throughout the state, there is a definite fact apparent. Many local councils and managers fail to recognize the relative importance of the needs of the city employees while providing a relatively high level of service. Conditions, contrary to a general impression, are not in proportion to the city's income. Failure of the small group of loyal city employees to obtain adequate salaries and favorable conditions, and who have no forceful method of obtaining the same, indicates a definite obligation on the part of the state legislature to enact a law setting up a means of arbitration for this group. Recognition of this obligation to the State, County, and Municipal employees should be a must this legislative session.

Let's hear how you feel. Let's get those legislative contributions in to Elbert Finch c/o Eugene Fire Department. Success will be measured by the degree of effort of all of us.

TERRY SCHRUNK BIDS GOODBY

Dear friends,

I deeply appreciate the wonderful support given me during the recent primary and general elections by individual members of the Portland Fire Department. I fully realize that as a department it is impossible for you to take any action in a political campaign, but as individuals your efforts in my behalf were outstanding.

It is with a deep feeling of regret that I now find it necessary to resign from the Portland Fire Department. Although henceforth I will not be one of your active members, you may rest assured that I shall always consider myself an inactive member of the department. I shall always remember the fine men that I had the privilege of associating with and working with during my tour of duty, and I sincerely hope that our friendship and association will be kept active during the years ahead.

I think all of you know that if I can ever be of service to the Fire Department you have only to call on me.

With best wishes, I remain

Fraternally,
Terry.

PEACEFUL BARGAINING NOT NOTICED

"There is a high degree of labor-management cooperation in our country which does not even get newspaper publicity," Millard Cass, assistant to the Under Secretary of Labor, told a group of Elkton, Maryland, business and civic leaders recently.

"Every year 100,000 collective bargaining agreements between management and labor are peacefully negotiated. Tens of thousands of disputes and grievances are settled annually without a strike or lockout," he noted.

Speaking on "The basis for labor-management cooperation," Cass pointed out that it is threefold: The desire to have industrial peace; mutual understanding; and a community of interest.

Cass noted that the desire to have industrial peace is shared by management and labor generally. "There are very few persons on either side who will not make sacrifices to achieve this end," he said. "A man does not treat lightly the stopping of his income, with all its attendant consequences. Employers also can seldom afford the luxury of strikes and lockouts."

Mutual understanding is clearly a prerequisite to labor-management co-operation, Cass explained. "That need for understanding is a fertile ground for all who are really interested in industrial peace. There is still much to be done to bring the story of labor to management and the story of management to labor." Cass noted that "many employers have spent much time and energy and huge sums of money fighting unions, yet some of them know little about the unions they condemn. For example, how many employers have attended union meetings before they become 'experts' on democracy in unions?"

Noting that employers are, without exception, proud of their products and constantly advertise the merits of the things they sell or produce, Cass asked, "How many employers are equally proud of their human relations and are willing to advertise their human relations programs?"

"Employers and workers have a common interest in the economic well-being of each other," Cass stated. "Both management and labor benefit from high levels of income. High wages create heavy consumer demand. Strong demand for goods and services supports high wages."

Cass concluded that "In a democracy, employees of private enterprise must retain the right to strike. It is up to both workers and employers, however, to eliminate the need for exercise of this right in as many cases as possible. We do not want to sacrifice or curtail the democratic freedoms of management and labor in order to obtain industrial peace. Peace at any price is too high a price."

CONTROLS NEEDED ON SPECULATORS

There isn't anything pretty about gambling dens. The same applies to speculators who make profits out of war.

Farmers know how many millions of dollars they are losing to gamblers speculating in the grain market.

Legislative Director D. R. Stanfield of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation said August 7 speculators are "selling the farmers' wheat three or four times before it reaches the consumers." Everyone suffers—except the gambler. Farmers get lower prices for their wheat and housewives pay more for their bread.

Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan reports speculation by gamblers in the past month increased 18 per cent in egg futures; 98 per cent in lard, 78 per cent in wheat, and 44 per cent in wool.

Administrator J. M. Mehl of the Commodity Exchange Authority, said a speculator "who purchased just before the Korean episode and deposited the minimum margin could have 'cashed in' five weeks later on July 28 with an approximate 450 per cent profit on lard, 300 per cent on cottonseed oil, 300 per cent on soybeans, 150 per cent on cotton or weel tops, and a comparatively modest 100 per cent on the relatively sluggish wheat future," Mehl added.

Yet the House voted August 10 not to control gambling in commodity markets.

TAXES

Washington Post Columnist Malvina Lindsay points out that there are two sides to taxation. She writes:

"You've never thought of the other side of it—what you get when you pay taxes . . . think of Justice Oliver Wendell Homes—what he said when he heard his young secretary grumbling about a tax bill. . . . 'Young man, I like to pay taxes. They're my investment in civilization.'

"What are you getting out of your investment? At least a lot more than the first taxpayers, the early serfs who had to give everything, including themselves, to the top boss. And more now than taxpayers in most other countries. Certainly more than taxpayers behind iron curtains. . . .

"So . . . maybe it might make things easier in the future to have a different attitude toward your taxes. Not to be so pinched in spirit about them. To write your check or open your pocketbook with the grand air of one making an 'investment in civilization.' To think of the order, opportunity, comfort, civilized living, personal freedom they were buying you. Even to feel they might be buying a little more of these things for people everywhere."

ECONOMIZE

"Economize!, Economize!"
These are the loud, insistent cries
Of people bent on keeping down
The cost of the running of their home town.

Their cries make sense if they're intending
To call a halt to wasteful spending;
But such folk mostly are not giving
Due thought to Hometown's cost of living.

A town's a business enterprise:
It has to purchase vast supplies
(Like pumps and meters and trucks and tools,
And standards for lighting and buses for schools);

It has to build and to maintain
Parks, roads, schools, sewers in its domain;

Nor can its payrolls be as low
As they were fifteen years ago;
For does it not cost a fireman, clerk,
Or "cop" as much as those who work
For private firms to rent a house,
Buy food and clothes for kids and spouse?

Let those who shout, "Economize!"
Consider—and modify their cries:
How can the budget of their town,
With all things up, be coming down!

—A. S. Flaumenhaft
in *The American City.*

Responsibility

by Leo Weidner

IN the last issue of the Oregon Firefighter we discussed the human side of leadership responsibilities and as mentioned in that issue, this time I would like to briefly discuss the job, or operational responsibilities of an officer.

To begin with, I think we should ask ourselves the question, what is a chief officer in the fire service? No doubt if we could list the answers from all of you, they would be varied and numerous. But I am also sure that after careful analysis we could sift them all down to a simple definition of something like this: "He is a man who has charge of a group of firemen and one or more pieces of fire apparatus in a city or town." Now we could say exactly the same thing of a company officer, except his district would be only a segment of a city or town. So from here on we shall think of them all as leaders or foremen.

When anyone has *charge* of something he also has definite responsibilities, and these responsibilities are the things we are concerned with in this discussion. Generally speaking, there are three main responsibilities for anyone who has charge of a job or task to be done: They are, the responsibility for *planning*, the responsibility for *training*, the responsibility for *supervision*. At this point I would like to refer to an example that happened in our own department, to show how these responsibilities apply in the fire service. A fire occurred in the basement of a large warehouse in the congested district of Portland. When the chief arrived on the scene his first impulse was to send in a greater alarm because the fire had the appearance of one of those stubborn basement fires that are difficult to fight, and if not reached and controlled quickly, can spread and do great damage. But he happened to notice one of his company officers who seemed to have a plan of action and at that very minute was busily engaged in directing certain members of his crew to don gas masks, and others to rigging up certain fog equipment. So the chief decided to hold up sending for help immediately and see what results the company officer's effort would produce.

The officer and his crew disappeared into the smoke and very quickly extinguished the fire. After the fire was out ,the chief, upon investigation, found that it was necessary to go through several doors on the main floor (that were difficult to find even without smoke and heat to hinder one) and then finally down through a small basement entrance in about the center of the building. The chief inquired of the officer how it was possible for him to go directly to the seat of the fire as he did, and the officer informed him that he and his crew had toured the building only about a week before, and at that time they had discussed a plan of action in case of fire at that particular spot in that very building. Now I know that this is one of those rare cases where specific plans are made and then followed almost step by step in fighting a fire. Usually we find conditions a lot different from what we planned in cases like this, but in any event it brings out the point that I wanted to make in relation to these three main job responsibilities.

First, the officer in this case had carefully laid his plans for operating on such a fire, and even if the fire had been in some other part of the building, for which he had made no specific plans, he still would have been greatly aided in his work by the elimination of details that are time-consuming, such as source of water supply, knowledge of building construction and arrangement, contents of building, etc.

Secondly, this officer not only had previously made his plans, but his men were trained to use the gas masks effectively. They were also trained in the use of fog equipment, hose evolutions, trained in proper methods of ventilation, forcible entry, overhauling and salvage, and the many other phases of firefighting that may or may not be necessary in a fire of this kind.

And finally, this officer gave his men good supervision by first telling them exactly what he wanted them to do, even though they had probably helped him make his plans and knew pretty well what they were going to do. He left no doubt in their minds by giving them last-second instructions. He then went along with those who were going to the seat of the fire to see that they did the job as they had been instructed.

There has been emphasis all over the state on firemen's training in the last few years, and let me hasten to say that I don't think there has been too much training. There never can be too much training in this broad and complex field. However, my observations lead me to believe that the planning and supervision responsibilities are the ones that are most often neglected in the fire service; and it is my opinion that all three responsibilities must be considered in every job from the simplest drill to the most complicated firefighting operation. They may be likened to the three legs of the fire triangle, except in the fire triangle our effort is to keep the three legs apart, while with the leadership responsibilities, we must keep them together for successful function.

Truly these three responsibilities must be present in any successful endeavor. One of these responsibilities will in some cases be more evident than in others, but all three of them must be there if the job is completed successfully. Think of fighting any fire, of teaching a class or conducting a drill, making an inspection or conducting a pre-fire-fighting tour, etc.—then leave one of these responsibilities out of the picture altogether, and you will see what I mean.

In the planning phase is where most of the laxity occurs. The leader, in most cases, may give some thought to a job to be performed, but very probably not nearly enough in detail. He may jot down a few notes or have a hazy mental plan, and then trust his ingenuity, luck, and on-the-spot analysis to carry him through. This procedure almost invariably results in unnecessary mistakes and inaccuracies that can be embarrassing and costly.

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One of the first requisites of anyone planning a job to be done is to be sure that he understands all aspects of the job. In most cases this will require some additional study, research, and may necessitate consultation with others. Whatever it takes, we must be sure to have all the possible detailed knowledge of the job before starting our plan. Because the better the planning, the better job will be done. The items to be considered will of course vary with the task at hand. But in most cases in the fire service, other persons will be involved, as well as the use of apparatus or equipment of some kind. Where this is the case we must be sure that all persons concerned and any items that are to be used or referred to must receive consideration in our plans. After the job is fully understood, we must organize the work. This will of course necessitate the selection of equipment best suited to the job and the placement of the men best qualified because of their training and abilities to do certain work. Also, giving of proper orders and instructions must receive consideration in our plans. We frequently forget this very important item in our planning, taking it for granted that this function will take care of itself. But let me assure you that it will not. Many well-laid plans have been ruined because of improperly given or misunderstood orders or instructions. Orders must be given clearly, concisely and in the proper tone of voice, even under the most trying conditions, to minimize the possibility of misunderstanding and consequent failure.

There are many other items that should not be overlooked when planning certain functions such as, providing supervision, keeping of records and reports, providing proper human relations (discussed previously), providing safe working conditions, cooperating with other leaders, and delegating responsibilities, etc. It is my opinion this planning responsibility is of vital importance and cannot be overemphasized by any leader in the fire service.

As for training, we all know that many volumes have been written on this subject. Sometimes I think too many volumes have been written. The mountains of material available in many cases are overwhelming, and the contradictory nature of some of it is confusing, particularly to the new men.

It is my belief that those responsible for fire training should closely scrutinize all training materials that is to be used in any department, and from that available, select a clear-cut well-defined training course that will be adequate for its needs. That material selected should be officially sanctioned so that every man in the department will know about it. This should tend to standardize procedures and practices, also to minimize confusion and conflict. In addition, it would create confidence and efficiency because then every officer and man would know exactly what is expected of him. The program should be well planned, endorsed and understood by all members, including the chief.

The training program should include every man in the department from the chief on down through the ranks. There should be indoctrination training for new men, which will provide them with a good idea of the fundamentals of firefighting and departmental procedures. If at all possible, this training should take place before the men are placed in actual service in the fire houses. The training should be handled by specialists who are not only experts in teaching informational subjects and the necessary skills of the work, but also are adept at creating the proper attitude so necessary for a good start in the profession. This indoctrination training should be so designed as to serve as a foundation for continued "in-service" training.

Where the department is too small or cannot afford this indoctrination training period before the men go in service, then the company officer training must be intensified and broadened in scope to include instructor training. This method of getting new men started can never be as efficient as the pre-service training period for many reasons. One of which being that it takes too long to give the new men the necessary training so that they can take their place as regular members of the team. The really worthwhile trainee under this system feels a sense of frustration and worries constantly about doing something wrong. He is continually being harassed by a barrage of do's and don'ts that make him feel stupid and useless. This of course is demoralizing and tends to curb initiative —the very things we don't want to happen to any man in the fire service.

There are many other reasons also why the pre-service training period is desirable, but space will not permit a full discussion of them in this article. Whatever system may be used, it is essential that the program be a well coordinated one designed to give each trainee the necessary information so that he may function at his top efficiency and at the same time give him the foundation for leadership in his chosen field. In addition to the indoctrination training, job training should also be included. This will make the trainee thoroughly proficient in all the skills of his work, such as, forcible entry, minor extinguishment, hose and ladder evolutions, salvage and overhauling, the use of gas masks and the many others. As fast as possible, and at the same time wherever possible advanced training should be carried on. This should include fire-stream practices, fire apparatus practices, ventilation in the fire service, rescue and first aid, inspection and pre-fire planning, etc. Informational subjects should be interjected where they are applicable. These subjects (of which there are hundreds) should be selected carefully and should include chemistry of fire, practical hydraulics, gas and explosives and similar subjects.

Naturally, there must be company officer and chief officer schools that will facilitate the distribution of new procedures and practices and allow an exchange of ideas and experiences that so frequently results in improved practices reflected in departmental efficiency.

The responsibility for supervision is kicked around and disregarded for several reasons. I believe one of the most common reasons is because the supposed-to-be leader doesn't want to assume that responsibility for fear of doing wrong. He prefers to straddle the fence and let his men make the decisions. If they decide right, he immediately takes the credit. However, if they do the wrong thing, he proceeds to bawl them out in the presence of others to show that he knew all the right answers, but was too busy elsewhere to take care of such trivial matters. This fellow isn't fooling anyone, except, possibly himself. Some officers insist that where manpower is short, their physical participation takes precedence over their supervision. This again I believe to be a fallacy. There is no doubt that an officer must take part physically in nearly every effort of a company, especially where there isn't sufficient manpower to do otherwise. But I insist that if he must take part in a task, his supervision comes first. Only after every other man in the crew knows exactly what he is going to do should the leader involve himself in the operation. We must remember that he is not the leader because of his physical prowess, but rather because he has the ability to coordinate the efforts of all those under his direct supervision, and

(Continued on Page 15)

WAGE HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

City employee representatives were heard by the city council on November 8th in their protest against the adoption of the Public Administration Service wage survey. The entire story was released in the Oregon Labor Press of November 17th and is as follows:

City employee spokesmen believe that news accounts of the recent city council action on the adoption of the Public Administration Service survey of wages for city employees leaves the erroneous impression that a salary increase for all city employees will be forthcoming as of January, 1951.

"Press releases from the city hall would lead the readers of the account to believe that $360,000 worth of salary increases are now being granted city employees after the council members own request for a salary increase had been denied by the voters," said Pete Leineweber.

Council Action Late

The basis of the story was the council's belated action Thursday, on the city council amended report on wages submitted by the P.A.S. of Chicago, wherein wage recommendations were made for all classifications of city employees. This survey was submitted to the city as long ago as April, 1950. The wage survey conducted by the P.A.S. was formulated in February and March of 1950 rather than "early last summer." Less than 200 of the total city employees numbering in excess of 3400, will receive an increase in January of 1951.

All city employees, except approximately 169 received some sort of an increase last July. The city council, in preparing the 1950-51 budget, incorporated minimum increases for the vast majority of city employees based on the survey, which had designated such wages only for those in the apprenticeship class of their respective classifications. Council members stated at that time that while the maximum recommendations of the survey were due to those qualified city employees now, it was beyond the city's ability to pay such salaries except to those few employees whose salaries at that time were in excess of $350 per month. In nearly every instant these higher paid city employees were granted from $40 to $240 per month increase for this fiscal year.

Central Council Sparks

At the public hearing held by the city council, the Central Labor Council spokesmen protested the delay in putting into effect the survey, which they further maintained is now obsolete. They contended that the survey was obsolete because averages and comparisons were made on conditions in effect as of January 1950 when costs of living and comparable wages were substantially below the present costs and wages in effect in Portland now. Mayor Lee and Commissioner Peterson in the press release announced that they would administer the survey in the "light of new conditions," City employees maintain that these "new Conditions" have transpired since the close of the survey and now merit this consideration.

At the Wednesday hearing, council members reiterated their previous objections to granting low salaried city workers an increase now, while recognizing the justification of the present petition, by stating that there was "no money" for such increases at the present time. Central Labor council reaction to this objection was to repeat previous statements that the council was merely evading the issue of adequate wages for city employees and shirking one of their duties as administrators of city government, which is to provide for an adequate living wage for city employees at this time.

Changed Attitude Seen

From the tenor of the news accounts of the action of the City Council on last Thursday, it seems evident to city employees that the council wishes to change its objections to salary increases on account of "no money" to the objection that city salaries are adequate for now. As recently as the day before this change of viewpoint, some council members at the public hearing expressed the desire to grant immediate increases to the lower paid city employees but were prevented from doing so by lack of revenue. Employee representative were told then and on previous occasions that if additional sources of revenue could be suggested, that salary adjustments might be forthcoming for all city employees.

Leineweber immediately reminded the city council that as long ago as last February, the city employees had pointed out to the council and the Commissioner of Finance, a substantial source of income for the city that they failed to collect under existing licensing laws. On the basis of this and the city council's statements, the city employees feel that they have not only been deprived of an adequate wage adjustment but that the general public has been deprived of vital public services. In addition the city employee groups believe that the council is acting in favor of special interests by their failure to collect licensing fees as already provided for by city ordinances. These sources, as pointed out by city employee spokesmen, include gross revenue licensing of income from business property rentals and business income from other rental units.

Council Ignores Problem

City employee representatives now believe that the recent news articles on city employees salaries, indicates a change viewpoint by the council and conclusively shows that the city council intends to continue to ignore this source of revenue and adequate salaries for city employees.

PORTLAND'S FMO

By JIM KERR

Here comes Christmas again, and with it the usual number of Christmas tree and decoration fires. Flame retarding solutions, such as 14 oz. borax and 6 oz. boric acid to 1 gal. hot water, or one part sodium silicate crystals (commercial water glass) to two parts water, have formerly been advised for spraying Christmas trees and decorations; and, if carefully and heavily applied, will reduce the fire hazard. However, experience has shown that it is impossible to flame *proof* a Christmas tree; and, consequently, too many people put too much faith in a sprayed tree and suffer fire loss from carelessness.

Careful consideration of the following "don'ts" is more to be relied on:

Don't use frayed cords.

Don't use candles or open flame devices.

Don't leave trees unattended with lights burning.

Don't let a tree stand more than three days unless the base is in water.

Don't use cotton ornaments.

Don't let globes touch needles.

Don't leave gift wrappings piled around tree.

Don't block a doorway with a tree.

Don't attempt to burn a tree in a fireplace.

Merry Christmas!

Astoria Fire Department Hist

Chief Wm. Osterby of the Astoria, Oregon Fire Department.

No better way to realize advancement than to view the past.

By D. M. LAKE, Capt. Hdqts.

(Pictures by courtesy of Jack Chandler and Astoria Budget)

On August 12, 1870 Charles S. Wright, S. N. Anigoni, W. W. Case, A. Van Dusen and Charles Binder called a meeting to organize a volunteer fire company for Astoria. A permanent organization was established with an elected committee, I. W. Case, A. H. Sale, J. G. Hustler, George Flavel, S. N. Anigoni, Charles Binder, and A. Van Dusen, whose duties were to secure names of citizens to join, and to raise funds to buy equipment.

Forty members were secured. The Company was named Astor No. 1. The Company uniform was black pants, red shirt with a wide collar which buttoned over the left side, and a black belt 3 inches wide and glazed with the Company name stamped upon it in gilt letters. Then the name of the Company was changed to Astoria Fire Company No. 1.

On Nov. 7, 1870 a fire engine (a hand engine made by Hunnerman and purchased from the Portland Dept.) arrived on the steamer Okanagan. It was unloaded and taken to Capt. Flavel's warehouse. A charge of $3 a month was paid by the Company for housing the engine.

The first drill was directed by A. B. Hallock, foreman of Willamette Company No. 2 of Portland. This was the start of the present day Fire Department in Astoria. The building was at what is now 7th and Commercial.

The first fire call on the record books was on the night of August 30th at the home of H. A. Snow at Skamokawa and Washington streets (now 5th and Commercial). Seventeen members responded, and the blaze was promptly extinguished.

On Sept. 6, 1875 the engine was turned over to the common council. It was later sold to the volunteers of Independence, Oregon.

Rescue Co. No. 2, Astoria's second volunteer company, was organized July 14, 1877. An engine house was built at what is now 11th and Commercial. A second class steamer, the same that took 1st prize at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, was purchased for $5,000. It was a Silsby and was still in service at the time of the Astoria fire in 1922. Rescue Co. No. 2 and Astoria Fire Co. No. 1 both wanted it. A coin was tossed and Rescue Co. No. 2 won and got it.

An Alert Hook and Ladder Co. was organized on June 12, 1877. They obtained a Hayes Patent 3rd class ladder truck which the city still has.

Shortly after Feb. 16, 1888 the first horses were brought into the department with W. L. McCroskey appointed as driver. On March 5, 1888 a motion was made to buy a cow to feed the two pups at the engine hous
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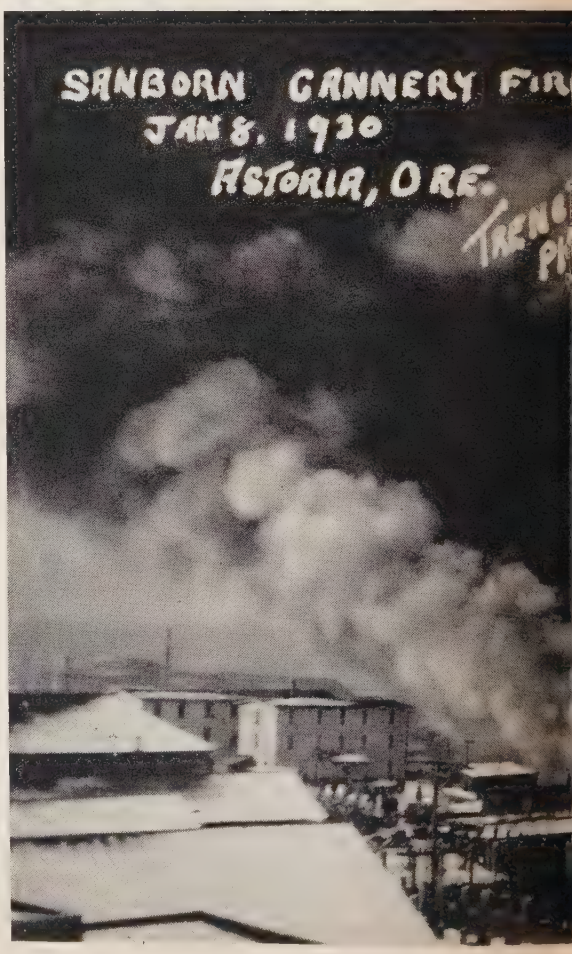

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Astoria - 1950

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. 2. With the exception of 15 years he held the department head until his death in 1944.

Engine Company No. 3, the last Engine Co. to fore the creation of the paid department, was Sept. 7, 1890. Seventy-seven men joined the outfit. 1890 the council gave them the new Clapp & Jones per which they operated until the installation of ater system in Astoria. The pump was then traded ong of Portland for 1000 ft. of $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch fire hose. ad Fire Department bought the pumper from A. G.

al engine was bought and put in service on Feb. 14, as horse drawn with two 60-gal. chemical tanks. aantled 3 years ago. The tanks are still in service. ent Astoria paid Fire Department was created by uncil in 1897. C. H. Stockton was appointed chief e office until Oct. 31, 1904. During that time there ber of bad fires but no record of them is obtainable. r was appointed chief, October 31, 1904. The De- as manned at that time with 15 men, a chief, four drivers and 11 call men.

The equipment at that time was: 1 Champion chemical engine, twin 60-gal. tanks, 2 hose wagons, 3 hose reels, 5000 ft. of hose, and 6 horses. The reserve equipment consisted of: 1 Silsby Steam Engine 3rd class, 1 Amoskeg Steam Engine 2nd class, one 55-ft. Hayes Patent 3rd class ladder truck which the city still has. Water pressure was from 65 to 125 lbs. at the hydrants with a reserve of 6,000,000 gals.

More paid regulars were added until 1922 at which time the Department consisted of a chief, 12 paid men and about 12 extra or call men. Mr. Foster remained as chief of the Department until 1942 with the exception of 4 years, when Gene Bussing was chief.

An American La France combination was purchased in 1909. It was the 61st or 63rd truck of that type made by La France. It was in active service until 1943 when the transmission gave up the ghost on one of our small hills. In 1911 another La France was bought and put in service. It was the same model, the 239th of the series. It is still in service. A Locomobile chassis was purcased and a hose body was put on that for a hose wagon. It broke down during the 1922 fire, but was repaired and turned over to the water department. It passed on in 1925. In 1917 a Dodge with truck attachment was purchased and a 60-gal. chemical tank installed on a 1000-ft capacity hose bed. That lasted until 1944. In 1920 a 1000-gal. Stutz pumper was purchased and is still in service.

A 500-gal. Ford pumper was purchased in 1940 and another 500-gal. La France built Ford was purchased in 1941. A 750-gal. Model 85 Mack pumper was put in service in June 1946. Ladder racks were made to carry a 60-ft. extension ladder overhead.

May 19, 1879—First serious fire after the organization of the department, $13,000 loss.

The following is a partial list of Astoria fires—all mean ones from a fireman's viewpoint. From 1904 to 1022 when records were burned there were several bad fires on the waterfront of which no records are available.

July 2, 1883—Clatsop Mill.

March 23, 1885—Sash and Door factory and Western Hotel.

Nov. 20, 1887—Steamer Telephone.

Feb. 15, 1901—Clatsop Mill.

Aug. 11, 1892—Ross Opera House.

Sept. 29, 1893—Clatsop Mill.

May 13, 1894—West Coast cannery.

June, 1894—Kinney cannery.

1921—Hammond Mill.

1922—Center of City of Astoria. Loss, $12,000,000. Insurance $2,750,000. All records lost.

1923—Catholic school at 16th and Franklin.

(Continued Next Page)

ASTORIA

1924—Temporary building on Exchange street. Wilson Shipyard at Smith Point. Dollar & Kolmitz at 8th and Astor. Masonic Temple at 16th and Franklin. Victor Blocks paint store at 13th and Exchange. Finnish Socialist Hall in Uniontown.

1928—Burkes Cannery at 6th and Waterfront.

1930—Sanborn cannery at Hume and Waterfront. Elmores warehouse at Flavel and Bond.

1940—O.R.& N. dock at 15th to 17th on water front. Old Lovere, at one time one of the most famous saloons and what have you's on the Pacific coast. It was set afire by two men who were later caught in the same act at Tacoma, Wash., and sent to prison.

1942—Astoria High School.

1943—Section of Uniontown; about forty buildings involved.

1949—Trolling boat explosion; seriously injured five firemen.

Astoria, Oregon Champions of 1886 Rescue Hose Team

This team distanced all competitors at the Annual Firemen's Tournament at Salem in 1886.

A majority of the members comprised the personnel of the racing teams each year, during the Company's existence and attracted attention of firemen all over the world by their repeated victories and the marvelously fast time made in running and getting water.

The names of the members of the team are as follows: J. H. Midlebrook, George Noland, H. Mulkey, Rudolph Brael, Jas. W. Hare, John T. Hay, Geo. H. Tarbell, Wm. E. Warren, Frank L. Parker (captain), Edw. Tallock, T. S. Hare, F. W. Prael, E. Z. Ferguson, E. Rea, Wm. C. Logan and C. W. Loughery.

To the casual observer it would seem apparent that the racing hose team was an expensive luxury. On the contrary, at nearly every contest Astoria's team brought to the treasury more than was allowed the Captain for expenses, and on one occasion, when the team visited Tacoma, they won in all prizes, aggregating $2,100.00. On the latter occasion the team broke the world's record in what was called the New York championship test. It consisted of a run, with the cart, of 200 yards, laying out consisted of a run, with the cart, of 350 feet of hose, getting water, then uncoupling and taking out the second length from hydrant and exchanging with last length and getting water a second time. This they accomplished in one minute and nine and two-tenths seconds, while the race of 200 yards to hydrant, laying out 300 feet of hose, placing muzzle and attaching to hydrant was won in the exceedingly fast time of thirty-four and one-tenth seconds.

Oregon's champion hose team was made up of Astorians in 1902 and 1903. In 1903 they won four straight races during the Annual Regatta, distancing the teams from Portland, Vancouver, Wash., and Oregon City. At Portland, last year they won three out of the four races in which they were entered, being beaten in the fourth by having a jammed coupling. In the N. Y. championship race they beat their nearest competitor by 12 2/5 seconds, making them, for that distance, the fastest Racing Hose Team in the world. This is still a world's record.

The members of this team were Fred J. Brown, Capt. J. Craven, Jno. Corno, Wm. Painter, W. C. Curtis, Chas. Stellright, Jno. Bays, M. D. Knutsen, Wm. Johnson, D. B. Allen, Otto H. Gramms, O. R. Pederson, A. N. Minard, J. P. Wedal, Francis Cronen.

Wayne Oserby, the present chief, was appointed in 1942 from the ranks. He has been a member of the Department since 1922. The present Department consists of the chief and nineteen paid men. We have two sleepers.

Equipment layouts are 2½-inch lines to a Y and one or two 1½-inch lines as leaders with Navy type fog nozzles. Also 2½-inch Navy type fog nozzles are carried in case more volume is wanted.

We work 24-hour shifts. But a 72-hour week is expected July 1, 1950. The alarm system covers 51 street boxes and 31 imaginary boxes. We have a telephone and an inter communications system between the fire stations and the police station with their radio cars.

For equipment we have: 1 750-gal. model 85 Mack triple combination pumper; 2 500-gal. Fords with Mercury motors, triple combination; 1 1000-gal. Stutz triple combination; 1 American La France hose and chemical; 1 County disaster car equipped for water rescue work or first aid work; a smoke ejector; six and ten ft. lowpressure fog application pipes; 2 high volume deck pipes.

Astoria **Astoria**

CORKY'S CAFE
229 Taylor St.

CRYSTAL BARBER SHOP
179 Taylor Ave.

COLUMBIA CLUB
Astoria, Oregon

ORIGINAL DRY CLEANERS
Curtains - Drapes - Alterations
275 Taylor Ave. - Phone 883

CHARM BEAUTY SHOP
Beauty Work of All Kinds
179 Taylor

Responsibility

(Continued from Page 10)

should get the most out of their collective efforts, including his own. We must remember also, that most of our supervision is not done while actually fighting fires. We do most of it in our training. We know that there isn't time to direct every move of every man at a fire or other emergency. Our training must be so deeply ingrained that it is simply necessary to call a move and a whole series of things happen. A leader's main job is to keep alert to see that someone hasn't forgotten his part, or hasn't misunderstood the order. I don't mean for a minute to say that a group of firemen should work like a group of robots—far from it. But, if the training has been good, most of the men and the officer will have pretty much the same idea on how to deviate from the regular procedure, or how to develop an entirely new approach to those unexpected contingencies that crop up in the fire service.

Now how do we go about doing this supervision work? By seeing that all those under our direction do the work as they are trained, and by correcting all mistakes as they occur. Naturally, these two items pertain mostly to our training. We well know that at a fire if a man makes a mistake doing something, we are not going to stop him and have him do it over. But if the training has been good, the man won't deviate much. However, if we should note some deviation from our established procedures while working in emergencies, we should properly call it to the attention of those concerned, at the first opportunity.

Giving credit for work well done is of vital importance in good supervision. Altogether too often we take good work for granted, saying nothing about it. But if someone makes a mistake, we are very quick to mention it in no uncertain terms. No matter who the individual is, or how good he is, if he does good work he likes to have it recognized, and especially by his immediate superior. In a company or organization where credit is given for work well done there will be higher morale and a will to advance not otherwise discernable.

It is also a responsibility to issue a reprimand when needed. But we must be sure that a reprimand is not meted out for an honest mistake. Only in cases of deliberate wrongdoing should a reprimand be given, and these occur very infrequently in the fire service.

The placing of responsibilities where they belong was discussed in the last article, so I won't go into detail on this subject again. However, I believe it is the supervisor's job to make each and every member understand their responsibilities from their first day in the service until the last.

Receiving and handling grievances is a supervisor's job, which he should take very seriously. Little grievances that may appear trivial at first can grow into such proportions as to split an organization wide open. An effort to ignore these grievances by the supervisor frequently accentuates their development, and their resultant damage to the organization.

Another item of which a leader should be keenly aware, is the safety of his men, especially while working at a hazardous job. We all know that there are certain inherent dangers associated with our work. But we also know that if a member of a crew is injured at a crucial moment in our work, it could prove disastrous in more ways than one. Therefore, we should select evolutions and practices that are as safe as possible under all conditions. In some cases we may have to sacrifice speed somewhat to do this, but as the old saying goes "it's better to be a little late and get there, than not to get there at all."

In this article I have tried to outline briefly what I believe to be the three main responsibilities of leadership from an operational standpoint. As mentioned before, there have been books written about this subject, and I have no intention of attempting to write another one. However, I do find it difficult to keep this article brief, and because of this you may find it missing many items which you consider important.

In the next issue an attempt will be made to discuss some of the firefighter's duties and responsibilities.

STATION VISITATION BRINGS THANK YOU NOTES & GOOD WILL

Dear Captain Scott:
Thank you for having the men show us around. Thank you for letting us play on the fire truck.
From Janet Maiwald.

November 3

Dear Captain Scott:
Thank you for having the men show us around. Thank you for letting us play on the fire truck.
From Kay Teiger.

November 15, 1950

Dear Captain Scott:
I'm sorry I'm so late in thanking you for allowing my second grade class to visit your fire station, but I find a school teacher's life is busy. The boys and girls enjoyed every minute of their trip and I certainly appreciate your arrangements.

Thank Mr. Howard, Ted Hahn and all the others who were so very nice to my "little darlings!"

(Beaumont School)
Sincerely,
Mary Pagter

DO YOU REALIZE
THE VALUE OF

STATE FIRE FIGHTER'S ASSOCIATION

Contact
ELBERT FINCH
c/o Eugene
Fire Dept.

Membership & Participation

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN PUBLIC SERVICE THE GERMAN WAY

By JOSEPH MIRE
AFSC&ME Staff Economist

Public employees in Germany have complete freedom to join trade unions and to bargain collectively. The recently adopted Bonner constitution for Western Germany and the various state constitutions guarantee such rights to all employees, both public and private. Because of this the process of collective bargaining is today applied to a large number of public employees.

The master agreement for workers in the State of Hesse discussed below is typical of German union agreements. It covers all workers of state and local government and, with some modification, also workers of theater and stage, street cars, narrow-gauge railroads, bus companies, castle and garden, harbor installations, hospitals, and other groups.

The "master agreement" is signed, for employees, by the Trade Union For Public Administrative Agencies and Services of Hesse, and, for employers, by seven state or local government associations of public officials—such as the State Government of Hesse, the League of Hessian Cities, the Association of Hessian Rural Communities, or the Employers Association of Public Utility Services. All state or local government agencies within Hesse belong to at least one of the seven employers' associations so that workers in the public service are covered 100 per cent by this agreement.

Scope of Collective Bargaining

The subject-matter dealt with by the master agreement is as broad in scope as the variety of workers covered by it. In over 100 paragraphs, rules and regulations are made concerning hours of work, rest periods, shift work, stand-by service, overtime, Sunday and holiday work, piece work, wage claims, safety precautions, vacations with pay, social security benefits, dismissal notice, and rights and duties of work councils and stewards.

Wages are negotiated in separate supplements to the master agreement. Workers are grouped according to skills into nine categories—six for males and three for females. The public agencies, also, are grouped into five wage classes which are determined primarily by size and ability to pay.

A rather unique provision of the master agreement, unheard of in any trade agreements in our own country, is the one known as "monthly household day." Under this section, female workers having their own household are entitled to one day off each month, without loss of pay, to attend to their housework. Two days off each month are given to female workers having one or more children under 14 years of age.

Children's allowances of 20 marks a month (a little less than a half week's wage) are provided for each child up to 21 years of age.

Sickness benefits cumulative to 26 weeks are authorized in another section of the Hesse master agreement.

Many Kinds of Bonuses

All employees are entitled to a Christmas bonus amounting to 30 marks for married employees but only 20 marks for unmarried workers.

A long-service bonus, to be paid upon completion of 25 years of service, amounts to 200 marks; after 40 years, to 300 marks; and after 50 years of service, to 400 marks!

Another, known as a "dirt bonus" is paid for work in which the employee is exposed to an extraordinary degree of dirt, while still another is a "danger bonus" for work exposing an employee to an extraordinary degree of danger or injury to health. Finally, there is the bonus paid for work which is "strenuous and irksome."

Upon the death of an employee the widow receives a death benefit payment of 100 marks (equal to approximately two weeks' earnings) paid entirely by the employer, plus an additional 20 marks for each child under the age of 21.

The length of time required for a dismissal notice to become effective varies according to length of service. It is set up as follows: less than one year of service, two weeks; five to ten years of service, six weeks; over ten years, six months. After completion of 15 years of service an employe may not be fired except for serious cause.

A paragraph in the Agreement compels all public agencies to establish an old age pension and survivors' benefit scheme to insure their workers against disability or death. All provisions concerning old age and survivors' benefits are negotiated between the two contracting parties and become an integral part of the master agreement.

1951

OREGON STATE FIRE FIGHTERS

CONVENTION

WILL BE HELD

IN

PORTLAND

Settlement of Disputes

The establishment of a conciliation and arbitration board composed of one impartial chairman and one each from the employer and employee groups is anticipated by terms of the agreement. The board is formed only at the instigation of one of the parties to the agreement and acts on a particular case. Employee representatives are selected by the union and the employer representative by the association to which the agency in question belongs. The chairman is elected by mutual agreement between the two parties. In case an agreemnt cannot be reached, the chairman is appointed by the secretary of labor upon request of the instigating party. The chairman must not be a member of either of the contracting organizations.

This board may function either as a board of conciliation or a board of arbitration and is called in only if efforts to settle a grievance or dispute by direct negotiations between the union and the employing agency have failed. Both parties are committed to abide by the decisions of the arbitration board. Rules and regulations governing the proceedings before the arbitration board are determined by a supplementary agreement.

Despite the high level of formalized employee-employer relationships in the German public service, the personal relationship is one of great inequality. One is often strongly reminded of the relationship existing between an army officer and a private. This is largely due to the privileged status enjoyed by the top hierachy in Germany.

A public official almost never admits an error on his part for fear of shattering his prestige and the sovereignty of the government. Consequently the Germans do not use, to any substantial degree, the technique of personal contacts. Existing grievance machinery often is ignored and both parties prefer to seek recourse in the courts or in the legislature rather than meeting around the conference table.

How Union Operates

German counterpart of the AFSC-&ME is the Trade Union for Public Administration and Services, with a membership now of from 750,000 to 800,000, all within the British and United States zones of Germany. In comparing this figure with our own membership it must be remembered that the jurisdiction of the German Public Service Union covers many types of employees who in this country are organized in separate national or international unions, such as teachers, firemen, postal workers, transportation employees (public or private), stage and movie, and others, Only one local is permitted for each area, such as a city or a county. The national federation is highly centralized and carries on all the collective bargaining for the locals on wages, hours, or other employment conditions.

Membership dues vary according to income and range from 50 pfennigs (15 cents) to seven marks ($2.10). Only 15 per cent of the income from dues stays with the local; the balance goes into the treasury of the national federation. If a full-time secretary is employed, however, the local may retain 25 per cent of its total income.

The national organization has made provisions for the establishment of a strike fund, death benefits, and a fund to support needy families and/or those who might be victimized in the course of trade union activity.

Oscor Anderson Blown Out of Hold — Astoria

Gougers Squeeze Blood Profits

"There is a fifth column busily at work in our country. I refer to the greedy war profiteers and price gougers who have made it mandatory that we impose price controls now.

"These unprincipled profiteers who are squeezing profits out of the blood of our brave GI's should be branded as traitors."—Rep. Harry Davenport (D., Pa.) in a House speech.

Do you know that the total membership of organized labor is about 15,000,000 out of a total civilian labor force of about 60,000,000?

Astoria

COMMERCIAL BARBER SHOP
Paul - John - Bob
506 Commercial

CLAIR'S USED CARS
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215 Twelfth St.

ECONOMY MARKET
Quality Meats
514 Commercial - Phones 445—446

LIBERTY RESTAURANT
Tavern
Enjoy Life—Eat Out More Often

GREENBERG'S Furniture Store
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Ben Burns

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Astoria, Oregon

CHARLIE'S PLACE
1393 Franklin Street

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"Sven" Osterlund
1352 Franklin St.

NORBLAD HOTEL
225 Fourteenth St.

SWANSON'S AUTO SERVICE
Trailer Court in Connection
798 Commercial - Phone 870

KUCKABACHUS'
Men's Wear

Y'LAINES' JEWELRY
Congratulates Astoria's
Excellent Fire Department

BROWN'S PHARMACY
Prescriptions Filled
Junction City, Oregon

CHAS. H. PRINCE
Plumbing - Electric Appliances
Junction City, Oregon

Linda Lee came down stairs holding a very damp kitten in her arms and announced that she had given it a bath.

Her mother looked up and asked crossly: "What towel did you use to dry the kitten?"

"I didn't use a towel. I wrung him."

Too many people are like buttons —always popping off at the wrong time.

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Where You Always Find
QUALITY MERCHANDISE AT THRIFTY PRICES
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12th and Franklin Phone 195
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Art Sandstrom
SAFEWAY
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CONGRATULATIONS TO
ASTORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT
Johnson & Hall Oil Company
568 Bond Phone 48

Moyer's Paint Store
ASTORIA, OREGON
C. HAROLD MOYER
PAINTING AND DECORATING
358 Duane St. Phone 1136
ASTORIA, OREGON

Astoria Motors, Inc.
CHRYSLER - PLYMOUTH
612-14 Commercial Phone 145
ASTORIA, OREGON

Going

Some People Never Understand Prosperity

"Most of us learned back in 1932 that this country can't be prosperous unless the laboring man, the farmer and the white collar worker have enough money to buy the things they need . . .

"But apparently some people can't or won't read the lessons of history. They think it is possible for them to get along all right while the rest of the country starves."—Sen. Claude Pepper.

There are people who think that they should have high wages on their first job because it's harder work when you don't know anything about it.

Fair Chance for Everyone Is Goal

"We do not want to hand life on a silver platter to every newborn child in America. Nobody can do that, and it would not be a good thing if it could be done.

"But we do want to make sure that every person in the United States is given a fair chance—a fair chance at education, a fair chance at health, a fair chance to enjoy his declining years, a fair chance to keep his home together in times of economic distress."—Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing.

Gone

PAY HIKES

WASHINGTON. — The AF of L monthly *Economic Survey* said workers will need "substantial" wage increases in the months ahead to offset rising living costs and higher taxes.

The public pointed to 10 to 15 cents an hour pay hikes negotiated since the Korean war as "in keeping with higher prospective profits and workers' need to maintain living standards."

The federation urged its member unions to obtain financial reports of their companies where possible and to negotiate wage increases which will not boost prices.

AF of L's Economic Survey added:

"Plan for the wage increase you need and be ready to cooperate with employers in saving costs to pay for it.

"We must take responsibility to do our share and co-operate to prevent price rises if we want to avoid wage controls which will shackle collective bargaining."

Portland Fire Facts

The Fire Department responded to 5,000 alarms during the year. This included 181 calls to fires outside the city limits. 4,256 alarms were calls to accidental alarms, false alarms, overheated stoves, smoke scares, burning flues, grass fires, etc., at which no property loss occurred. The remaining 563 alarms entailed losses of $1,336,815.83. These fires caused 4 deaths and 50 injuries—19 to firemen.

Fire Losses and Number of Alarms for the Past Five Year Period

Year	No. of Alarms	Fire Loss	Per C. Loss
1946	5,062	$1,582,480.91	$3.44
1947	4,943	1,177,700.99	2.56
1948	4,535	1,220,542.59	2.71
1949	4,986	1,126,949.71	2.65
1950	5,000	1,336,815.83	3.33

Average fire loss per alarm for total alarms	$267.36
Average fire loss per alarm where loss was incurred	$2,374.45
Total values involved in fires during 1950	$44,674,653.55
Total insurance carried	$40,909,555.50
Total fire insurance paid	$1,251,332.00
Total annual fire loss	$1,336,815.83

There were 2,173 fire calls made to dwellings, 356 to apartments, 83 to hotels and boarding houses, 141 to factories, and 345 to motor vehicles.

The Fire Department answered 296 false alarms in 1950, and 39 of those responsible were apprehended. Smokers' carelessness was responsible for 413 alarms; old or faulty electrical wiring, 38 alarms; defective furnaces, 157 alarms; children with matches, 59 alarms. There were 12 fires which spread to adjoining buildings. 2,868 fires were confined to the point of origin. There were 14 second alarms and only 4 third alarms; no fires of higher proportions.

A total of 30,363 district and special fire prevention inspections was made which resulted in the abatement of 13,034 habards.

The week of Oct. 8-14 has been set aside by presidential proclama-

(Continued on Next Page)

Astoria

SNUG HARBOR
218 Taylor

JONES' BAKERY
Buy When Its Baked—Its Fresher
518 Commercial

BUSH'S MEN'S SHOP
M. R. (Red) Payne

JEROME'S
Women's Apparel
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CHEVROLET
226 - 14th Street - Phone 86
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1471 FRANKLIN
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Columbia Oil Company
DON MITCHELL
STANDARD OIL PRODUCTS
PHONE 2282 ASTORIA, OREGON

Good Luck! Oregon Fire Fighters
U.S. Tire Store and Burner Oil Sales
11th and Duane Phone 525
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Nyquist Motor Company
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Bonus Built Trucks - Ford Tractors
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Telephone 545

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Lumber - Millwork - Masonry Materials
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Your Friendly Heating Dealer
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489 Bond St. Phone 460
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465 Commercial Street
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tion as Fire Prevention Week. It is during this week that we commemorate the disastrous Chicago fire of 1871. The observance this year again becomes a wartime emergency. As remarked by A. L. Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the National Fire Waste Council: "The nation's number one job today is to win this fight in Korea and build our defenses so strong that no enemy will dare to attack us. To do this, we must conserve our resources. Every plant, every building, and materials of any kind destroyed by fire is a set-back to our defense program." You can help by doing all you can to STOP FIRES.

The National Board reports that fire losses are going up. During June these amounted to $57,116,000—an increase of 10.3% over the same month a year ago. This is the highest loss recorded for the month of June in the past 21 years.

BE VIGILANT! HELP STOP THIS UNNECESSARY WASTE.

NATIONAL DEFENSE through FIRE DEFENSE.

The disadvantage in practicing what you preach is that you have to put in so much overtime.

Little Jane was severely reprimanded by her mother for saying Devil.

The following Sunday when the little Miss returned from Sunday School her mother asked "What was the lesson about today?"

"Why mother," said Jane. "It was about our Lord being tempted by-by-by—the gentleman that keeps Hell."

WHADYA KNOW

Can a union vote to use funds out of its treasury for political work?

Yes—so long as none of that money is used for a national candidate such as a Congressman or President.

And in most states, union funds or assessments can be used to help local and state candidates.

In addition, regular union publications can comment on national, as well as local and state, candidates. (Of course, there is no law against discussing politics in union meetings.)

The Taft-Hartley law prohibits the use of union funds to help national candidates. That is why each member of the American Federation of Labor is being asked to contribute voluntarily to Labor's League for Political Education.

League Director Joseph D. Keenan recommends that local unions pass a resolution at a regular meeting calling on every member to contribute at the time he pays dues. No trade unionist can be compelled to contribute. Most of them, however, will want to support the drive if a majority vote of the local union approves it.

The contribution drive was recommended by the state and local

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1909 - Astoria

Old Richardson Hotel
Astoria - 1946

League conference in Washington last summer and later approved by the LLPE National Committee at the AFL convention. One-half of the contributions are returned to the state of origin. The other half is used in states and districts where the need is greatest, but where local union membership and resources are limited.

It doesn't make any difference where Congressmen come from. When they get to Washington they vote on legislation affecting everyone in the United States.

It is in the interest of every union member that part of his contribution is used in a national fund thrown into key races where sympathetic candidates have the best chance of victory.

The toast—"Long live our teachers" has just been drunk. A new teacher was called on to make the response.

Blushingly he got to his feet and said, "what on?"

"Woman," said the speaker, "how I admire the mind of a woman. It keeps young and fresh while a man's mind becomes warped and hide bound."

"No wonder her mind keps fresh," muttered the meek looking man in the back of the hall. "She changes it often enough."

Trouble is usually produced by those who don't produce anything else.

One wife to another: "My husband is an efficiency expert in a large office."

"What does an efficiency expert do?"

"Well, if we women did it, they'd call it nagging."

Common sense is the knack of seeing things as they are, and doing things as they should be done.

"Just fancy Jim refusing to marry you. Didn't you tell him about your rich widowed aunt?"

"Yes."

"And didn't that make any difference?"

"It did. Jim's my new uncle."

Make It Human

When you shake hands with someone put some warmth, cordiality and grip into the operation. There's nothing which so promptly lights the quick-burning fuse of a man's resentment as to receive a hand clasp that has the vigor of an invalided kitten, the geniality of a drippy fog and the kindly spirit of a cold buckwheat cake. Make your handshake human.

A cat has music in its soul,
As note its back fence singing role.
And after death a cat still sings,
By proxy, via fiddle strings.

City-bred Jane (out in the country): "Oh, Mamma, look at the cute green snake."

Mother (also city-bred): "Put it down right away. It might be just as dangerous as a ripe one."

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Mattress Rebuilding - Expert Upholstering
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MUTUAL - DON LEE
1370 On Your Dial
ASTORIA, OREGON

Union Steam Baths
"THE HOTTEST SPOT IN TOWN"
285 TAYLOR AVENUE
ASTORIA, OREGON

Oregonian Centennial Is a Real Inspiration to Struggling Periodicals

Glory of the Past . . . Its Heroic Style and Blatant Praise Makes Today Seem Needlessly Factual

Just as some hero-worshipping kid rushes onto the ball field to shake hands with the player who drove in the winning run; so we, of the *Oregon Fire Fighter*, present the most admiring of salutations to *The Oregonian* in its centennial year.

As we glanced through the *Oregonian's* republished description of the $1,000,000 fire of 1873 that destroyed 20 city blocks in downtown Portland we marveled at the classic description printed without a by-line.

We give you, with something of reverance, quotations from that story published Aug. 4, 1873.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

The cry first came from officer Mercer, who was returning from his watch to report at police headquarters. The hour was 4:20 a.m., when all the city was asleep. "Fire! Fire! Fire!" The alarm ran along the deserted morning street, startling the few that were abroad at that early hour, and almost instantly the wild alarm broke from a score of throats, clanged from the brazen lips of the bells, and woke the silence of the calm August morning with a shuddering horror. "Fire! Fire! Fire!" And lo! from the bosom of the city a slender spire of flame, momentarily growing larger. The warning bells seemed instinct with the awful peril, and from every direction crowds of half-dressed, resolute men came thronging to grapple with the fire-demon. Higher and higher shot the slender spire of flame, and by its side rose a dense column of black smoke from the fateful magazine of oils and varnishes below. For a moment that slender tongue of flame hung quivering, like a blackened scimeter, above the doomed building, and then onward and downward it rushed with an apalling roar that was fearful to the ear. . . . And there in the hot breath of the simoom that swept upward from that raging sea of flame just across the narrow street, that mere handful of courageous hosemen met and baffled the subtle foe. While we gladly ascribe to these noble men the highest need of praise for their gallant conduct, we would not omit to mention the names of Braydon, Herren, Phillips, Brackett, Piper, Ferry and others, who vied with each other in deeds of personal bravery and daring. We saw Brackett leaning over the dizzy height of the Mansard roof to grasp that precious nozzle, and when at last, after infinite toil, it was drawn to the summit, there rose a cheer so tremulous with hope against the fearful chances that the hardy heroes took fresh courage and worked like Trojans until the cry went up.

"IT FALLS! WE ARE SAVED!"

And looking over into that "fiery, gilt-edged hell" we saw a gigantic body of fire rising so slowly and with such awful strength that it seemed some Vulcan striving to burn Scammander's flood, this dying fiend lapping Wallamet with his million tongues of fire! For an instant it stood erect like the fervid Noon instinct with a thousand suns, trembled for a moment while all around the air shimmered and shivered like a sensitive thing, and then launched outward, an avalanche of beaten devils, baffled of their prey! . . .

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT

We are proud of it. Looking back over the terrible scenes of Saturday, we recall with pride a score of instances wherein our gallant redshirts performed such deeds of valor as made the cheek tingle with pride. No. 2's magnificent machine behaved splendidly. No. 4 saved Smith's mill. No. 3 fought nobly in the hottest of the fight for possession of the St. Charles, and No. 1 sustained her ancient record for gallantry. No. 5 was always effective. We are proud of our department.

So be it! We're practically speechless. What the fire service needs is not a good five cent cigar but someone to present our story like it was presented in days of yore.

General Petroleum Products
I. ED. NIEMI, Distributor
MOBILGAS - MOBILOIL
MOBIL TIRES
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Best Wishes from . . .
Herbert T. Hacker
THE "TEXAS" MAN
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Hissner Garden Shop
702 Commercial St. Phone 1610R
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Neptune Steam Baths
270 Bond Street - Phone 591
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Mon. thru Thurs., 2:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.
Fri. and Sat., Noon to 11:00 P.M.

ZERO-ZONE
Locker Company
TRY CUSTARD KING
Open 'till 11:00 P.M. 626 Lane St.

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ON A FINE JOB
E. E. Hagan
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Big Enough to Serve You—
Not Too Big to Know You
TRADE WITH US AND
WE'LL BOTH BE HAPPY

E'dee's
Edythe Hagleman, New Owner
"Where Smart Women Shop"
561 Commercial Phone 200
ASTORIA, OREGON

All But Out — Both Fire and Firemen

NORTHWEST APPLIANCE CO.
Cor. 12th and Duane Sts. - Astoria, Oregon
AND
BREWER BILLIE CO.
Paints - Home Appliances - Radio - Television
12th and Duane Sts. - Phone 2880 - Astoria, Oregon

Congratulations! Astoria Fire Department
Piggly Wiggly Store
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Brookfield Company
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JIM HOPE, JR.
ASTORIA, OREGON
Hillsboro - Delake - Tillamook - Seaside - Portland - Astoria
Salem - Eugene - Sweet Home - Oak Ridge - Corvallis - Lyons

GAS APPLIANCES

IN SEAFOOD . . . IT'S
Bumble Bee Brand

Columbia River Packers Assn.
ASTORIA, OREGON

UNION FISHERMAN'S COOPERATIVE PACKING CO.
GILL'S NORTHERN BEST SALMON, TUNA AND OYSTERS
ASTORIA, OREGON

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ASTORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT
Columbia River Salmon Co., Inc.
FANCY CHINOOK SALMON, SHAD ROE, NORTHWEST ALBACORE TUNA
FOOT OF 33rd ST. - ASTORIA, OREGON

VAN CAMPS SEA FOOD CO., Inc.
CHICKEN OF THE SEA
CALIFORNIA TUNA, SARDINES AND MACKEREL
ASTORIA, OREGON

CONGRATULATIONS TO ASTORIA'S FINE FIRE DEPARTMENT
New England Fish Co.
ASTORIA, OREGON